

## 8.14 Waste Management

This section evaluates the potential effects on human health and the environment from nonhazardous and hazardous waste generated at the SVEP. Section 8.14.1 describes project site investigations and the waste and waste streams that would be generated by the project. Section 8.14.2 describes the project's environmental consequences, in terms of waste and waste disposal sites. Section 8.14.3 discusses cumulative impacts. Section 8.14.4 describes mitigation measures. Section 8.14.5 presents laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards (LORS) that apply to the generated waste. Section 8.14.6 describes agencies that have jurisdiction over the generated waste and specifies who to contact in those agencies. Section 8.14.7 describes permits required for generated waste and a schedule for obtaining those permits, and Section 8.14.8 provides the references used to prepare this section.

### 8.14.1 Affected Environment

This section discusses the condition of the SVEP project site, in terms of the potential need to remove or otherwise treat contaminated soil or groundwater at the site, and then discusses the various non-hazardous and hazardous waste streams for SVEP construction and operation.

#### 8.14.1.1 Site Investigations

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was conducted by Environmental Strategies Consulting LLC in accordance with the ASTM Standard E 1527-00, Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments. According to a report prepared by Environmental Strategies Consulting describing the results of the Phase I ESA, the property ownership information for the SVEP parcel was not available. The ESA report, dated May 2005, concluded that present and past activities were mainly agricultural in nature. The property is currently vacant and in cultivation with wheat. No industrial or commercial activities are currently being performed onsite. A fenced equipment storage area is located at the northwest corner of the site and a railroad borders the site to the north. However, no building structures are located on the property, and no hazardous or nonhazardous wastes are generated onsite. Environmental Strategies did not identify any recognized environmental conditions in connection with the site. The ESA report recommended that before purchase or lease of the property, soil and groundwater samples should be taken to ensure that any potential chemical residues (such as pesticides) do not pose environmental or health impacts that could require remediation. A copy of the ESA report is included in Appendix 8.14A.

#### 8.14.1.2 Project Waste Generation

Wastewater, solid nonhazardous waste, and liquid and solid hazardous waste will be generated at the SVEP site during facility construction and operation. Solid nonhazardous waste will also be generated during the construction of the electric transmission lines, the natural gas supply pipeline, and water pipelines.

##### 8.14.1.2.1 Construction Phase

During construction, the primary waste generated will be solid nonhazardous waste. However, some nonhazardous liquid waste and hazardous waste (solid and liquid) will also be generated. Most of the hazardous wastes will be generated at the plant site, but a minimal quantity of hazardous waste will be generated during construction of the electric transmission lines. The types of waste and their estimated quantities are described below.

### ***Nonhazardous Solid Waste***

Listed below are nonhazardous waste streams that could potentially be generated from construction of the generating facility and the electric transmission line.

**Paper, Wood, Glass, and Plastics** – Approximately 60 tons of paper, wood, glass, and plastics will be generated from packing materials, waste lumber, insulation, and empty nonhazardous chemical containers during project construction. These wastes will be recycled where practical. Waste that cannot be recycled will be disposed of weekly in a Class III landfill. Onsite, the waste will be placed in dumpsters.

**Concrete** – Approximately 40 tons of excess concrete will be generated during construction. Waste concrete will be disposed of weekly in a Class III landfill or at clean fill sites, if available or will be recycled and disposed of at a construction and demolition site.

**Metal** – Approximately 15 tons of metal, including steel from welding/cutting operations, packing materials, and empty nonhazardous chemical containers, and aluminum waste from packing materials and electrical wiring will be generated during construction. Waste will be recycled where practical and nonrecyclable waste will be deposited in a Class III landfill.

### ***Wastewater***

Wastewater generated during construction will include sanitary waste, storm water runoff, equipment washdown water, and water from excavation dewatering during construction (if dewatering is required). Depending on the chemical quality of these wastewaters, they could be classified as hazardous or nonhazardous. The waste waters would be sampled and if they are hazardous would be trucked offsite for disposal at an approved wastewater disposal facility.

### ***Hazardous Waste***

Most of the hazardous waste generated during construction will consist of liquid waste, such as water from excavation dewatering, flushing and cleaning fluids, passivating fluid (to prepare pipes for use), and solvents. Some hazardous solid waste, such as welding materials and dried paint, may also be generated.

Flushing and cleaning waste liquid will be generated as pipes are cleaned and flushed. The volume of flushing and cleaning liquid waste generated is estimated to be one to two times the internal volume of the pipes cleaned. The quantity of welding, solvent, and paint waste is expected to be minimal. Wastewaters generated during construction could also be considered hazardous, if demonstrated so by sampling.

The construction contractor will be considered the generator of hazardous construction waste and will be responsible for proper handling of hazardous waste in compliance with all applicable LORS. This responsibility will include proper licensing, personnel training, accumulation limits and times, and reporting and recordkeeping. The hazardous waste will be collected in satellite accumulation containers near the points of generation. It will be moved daily to the contractor's 90-day hazardous waste storage area located at the site construction laydown area. The waste will be removed from the site by a certified hazardous waste collection company and delivered to an authorized hazardous waste management facility, before expiration of the 90-day storage limit.

#### 8.14.1.2.2 Operation Phase

During SVEP facility operation, the primary waste generated will be nonhazardous solid waste. However, varying quantities of both solid and liquid hazardous waste will also be generated periodically. The types of waste and their estimated quantities are discussed below.

##### *Nonhazardous Solid Waste*

The SVEP will produce facility wastes, typical of power generation facility operations and maintenance activities. These will include rags, turbine air filters, broken and rusted metal and machine parts, defective or broken electrical materials, empty containers, the typical refuse generated by workers and small office operations, and other miscellaneous solid wastes. The quantity generated is estimated to be about 50 cubic yards per year (approximately 35 tons per year). Large metal parts will be recycled.

##### *Nonhazardous Wastewater*

Water balance diagrams, provided in Figures 7.1-1 and 7.1-2, illustrate the expected waste streams and flow rates for the SVEP. The wastewater collection system will collect sanitary wastewater from sinks, toilets, and other sanitary facilities to be discharged to the sanitary sewer system.

General facility drainage will consist of area washdown, sample drains, equipment leakage, and drainage from facility equipment areas. Water from these areas will be collected in a system of floor drains, hub drains, sumps, and piping, and will be routed to the facility wastewater collection system. Drains that could contain oil or grease will first be routed through an oil/water separator. Water from the plant wastewater collection system will be recycled to the cooling tower basin. Wastewater from combustion turbine water washes will be collected in a holding tank for testing. If the wastewater is suitable for reuse, it will be pumped to the cooling tower basin. If the water is unsuitable for reuse, it will be trucked offsite for disposal at an approved wastewater disposal facility.

Non-reclaimable waste water (brine) will be discharged into a pipeline that will connect with a non-reclaimable waste water pipeline that is being constructed for the Inland Empire Energy Center. This pipeline will return the non-reclaimable waste water through EMWD's system to the TVRI (Temescal Valley Regional Interceptor) and SARI (Santa Ana Regional Interceptor) pipeline system to the OCSD (Orange County Sanitation District) wastewater treatment plant, which discharges to an ocean outfall. This discharge is non-hazardous and is discussed further in Chapter 7 (Water Supply) and Section 8.15 (Water Resources). See Appendix 7A for a copy of the EMWD will-serve letter indicating that they will accept the non-reclaimable waste water.

##### *Hazardous Waste*

Hazardous waste generated will include waste lubricating oil, used oil filters, spent catalyst, and chemical cleaning wastes. The catalyst units will contain heavy metals that are considered hazardous. Chemical cleaning wastes, consisting of alkaline and acidic cleaning solutions will be generated from periodic cleaning of the piping. These wastes may contain high concentrations of heavy metals and will be collected for offsite disposal.

The chemical-feed-area drains will collect spillage, tank overflows, effluent from maintenance operations, and liquid from area washdowns. After neutralization, if required, water collected from the chemical storage areas will be directed to the cooling tower basin. The quantity of this effluent is expected to be minimal.

Wastes that will be generated at the facility are summarized in Table 8.14-1.

**TABLE 8.14-1**  
Hazardous Wastes Generated at the SVEP Facility

Waste	Origin	Composition	Estimated Quantity	Classification	Disposal
Lubricating oil	Small leaks and spills from the gas-turbine lubricating-oil system	Hydrocarbons	300 lb/yr	Hazardous	Cleaned up using sorbent and rags—disposed of by certified oil recycler
Lubricating oil filters	Gas-turbine lubricating-oil system	Paper, metal, and hydrocarbons	600 lb/yr	Hazardous	Recycled or disposed of by certified oil recycler
Laboratory analysis waste	Water treatment	Sulfuric acid	400 gal/yr	Hazardous	Recycled by certified recycler
Selective catalytic reduction (SCR) units	SCR system (warranty is 3 years—use tends to be 3 to 5 years)	Metal and heavy metals, including vanadium	600 lb every 3 to 5 yrs	Hazardous	Recycled by SCR manufacturer or disposed of in Class I landfill
CO catalyst units	CO catalyst (use tends to be 3 to 5 years)	Metal and heavy metals, including vanadium	600 lb every 3 to 5 yrs	Hazardous	Recycled by manufacturer
Oily rags	Maintenance, wipe-down of equipment, etc.	Hydrocarbons, cloth	200 lb/yr (~500 rags/yr)	Hazardous	Recycled or disposed of by certified oil recycler
Oil sorbents	Cleanup of small spills	Hydrocarbons	150 lb/yr	Hazardous	Recycled or disposed of by certified oil recycler
Cooling tower sludge	Deposited in cooling tower basin by cooling water	Dirt from air	100 tons/yr	Could be hazardous, but usually not	Class II landfill if nonhazardous; Class I if hazardous
Chemical feed area drainage	Spillage, tank overflow, area washdown water	Water with water treatment chemicals	Minimal	May be hazardous if corrosive	Onsite neutralization, if required, then discharged to cooling tower basin

## 8.14.2 Environmental Consequences

### 8.14.2.1 Significance Criteria

The project could have a significant effect on the environment in terms of hazardous materials handling if it would do the following (CEQA Guidelines Section 15002(g), Appendix G):

- Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites (Cortese List) compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment
- Have solid waste disposal needs beyond the capacity of appropriate landfills to accommodate them

The risks or hazards posed by the transportation of hazardous materials, including hazardous wastes, are described and analyzed in Section 8.5, Hazardous Materials Handling.

#### 8.14.2.2 Cortese List

An examination of the California Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC's) Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (Cortese List) shows none of the 72 sites currently on the list compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 are located in the vicinity of Romoland (DTSC, 2005). The nearest site on this list is the Gavilan Plateau Maneuver Area, a formerly used defense site located 20 miles west of the project site. Therefore, the SVEP project site is not located on a Cortese-listed site.

#### 8.14.2.3 Solid Waste Disposal

Nonhazardous solid waste (often referred to as solid waste, municipal solid waste, or garbage) will be recycled or deposited in a Class III landfill. Hazardous wastes, both solid and liquid, will be delivered to a permitted offsite treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facility for treatment or recycling, or will be deposited in a permitted Class I landfill. The following sections describe the waste disposal sites feasible for disposal of SVEP wastes.

##### 8.14.2.3.1 Nonhazardous Waste

Approximately 115 tons of solid waste will be generated during construction of the SVEP and solid waste will continue to be generated during operation of the project. Other solid wastes will be recycled to the extent possible, and what can not be recycled will be disposed of at a permitted landfill as discussed below.

It is anticipated that all excavated soil will be used onsite for grading and leveling purposes. In the event that some of the excavated soil will not be reused onsite, classification of the soil for disposal would be made on the basis of sampling completed once the soil is excavated and stockpiled. Soil that is determined to be nonhazardous on the basis of the sampling conducted could be suitable for reuse at a construction site or disposal at a regional disposal facility, depending on the chemical quality.

El Sobrante Landfill in Corona is the closest facility to the site. Table 8.14-2 identifies El Sobrante Landfill and other solid waste disposal facilities that may be used for SVEP (Waste Management of the Inland Valley, 2005).

According to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), the El Sobrante Landfill has a total capacity of 184.9 million cubic yards of refuse and the remaining capacity as of June 2001 was 3.6 million cubic yards. The CIWMB indicates that the active Solid Waste Facility Permit expires in 2030. According to the CIWMB, there are currently no open enforcement actions against El Sobrante Landfill and no violations have been issued to this facility during the 2005 calendar year (CIWMB, 2005).

Because adequate landfill capacity exists, disposal of solid nonhazardous waste will not be a constraint on SVEP development.

TABLE 8.14-2  
Solid Waste Disposal Facilities for SVEP Wastes

Landfill/MRF/ Transfer Station	Location	Class	Permitted Capacity <sup>a</sup> (cubic yards)	Remaining Capacity <sup>a</sup> (cubic yards)	Permitted Throughput <sup>a</sup> (tons per day)	Estimated Closure Date <sup>a</sup>	Violation of Minimum State Standards Noted <sup>b</sup>
El Sobrante Landfill <sup>c</sup>	Corona, CA	III	184,930,000	3,674,267	10,000	1/1/2030	No
Badlands Sanitary Landfill	Moreno Valley, CA	III	27,959,140	15,036,809	4,000	1/1/2018	No
California Street Landfill	Redlands, CA	III	4,633,000	1,460,453	400	5/21/2034	No
Lamb Canyon Landfill	Beaumont, CA	III	34,292,000	25,967,000	3,000	1/1/2023	No

<sup>a</sup> Based on CIWMB, 2004.

<sup>b</sup> Based CIWMB, 2005.

<sup>c</sup> This landfill is the primary disposal site for Romoland.  
MRF = Material Recovery Facility

#### 8.14.2.3.2 Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste generated at the SVEP facility will be stored at the facility for less than 90 days. The waste will then be transported to a TSD facility by a permitted hazardous waste transporter. These facilities vary considerably in what they can do with the hazardous waste they receive. Some can only store waste, some can treat the waste to recover usable products, and others can dispose of the waste by incineration, deep-well injection, or landfilling. (Incineration and deep-well injection are not permitted in California.)

According to the California DTSC, 66 facilities in California can accept hazardous waste for treatment and recycling (DTSC, 2003). For ultimate disposal, California has the three hazardous waste (Class I) landfills described below. The closest commercial hazardous waste disposal facility is the Clean Harbors Buttonwillow Landfill in Kern County.

##### *Clean Harbors Buttonwillow Landfill*

The Clean Harbors (formerly Safety Kleen) Buttonwillow Landfill in Kern County is permitted at 13.3 million cubic yards and has approximately 10 million cubic yards of remaining space as of March 2005. The annual deposit rate is currently 130,000 to 350,000 cubic yards. At the current deposit rate, the landfill can accept hazardous waste until approximately 2035 to 2045. Buttonwillow has been permitted to accept all hazardous wastes except flammables, PCB with a concentration greater than 50 ppm, medical waste, explosives, and radioactive waste with radioactivity greater than 20,000 picocuries (Buoni, 2005).

##### *Clean Harbors Westmoreland Landfill*

The Clean Harbors Westmoreland Landfill in Imperial County is not currently accepting waste because the Buttonwillow facility can accommodate the current hazardous waste generation rate. The facility is however available in reserve and could be reopened if necessary. The landfill's conditional use permit prohibits the acceptance of some types of waste, including radioactive (other than geothermal) waste, flammables, biological hazard waste (medical), PCB, dioxins, air- and water-reactive wastes, and strong oxidizers.

### ***Waste Management Kettleman Hills Landfill***

The Waste Management Kettleman Hills Landfill in Kings County accepts Class I, II (designated), and III waste. The Class I landfill is permitted for and will accept all hazardous wastes except radioactive, medical, and unexploded ordinance; this landfill has permitted capacity of 10.7 million cubic yards with a remaining capacity of 6 million cubic yards as of March 2005 (Yarbrough, 2005). According to Waste Management Corporation, the landfill will be open for at least another 20 years, though they could permit additional capacity, if necessary. The Class II and III waste disposal facility has a planned closure date of 2010. It is permitted to accept up to 1,400 tons per day of solid waste and contaminated soil and the total permitted capacity is 4.2 million cubic yards. As of September 2005, the remaining capacity was 1.5 million cubic yards; however, Waste Management is currently in the process of permitting an additional 15 million cubic yards of capacity at its Kettleman Hills facility (Yarbrough, 2005).

### ***Additional Facilities***

In addition to hazardous waste landfills, there are numerous offsite commercial liquid hazardous waste treatment and recycling facilities in California. Some of the closest facilities include Filter Recycling Services in Rialto, Ecology Control Industries and Advanced Environmental Management, Inc. in Fontana, Akwaklame in Oceanside, Quemetco in the City of Industry, Onyx Environmental Services in Azusa, Lighting Resources, Inc. in Ontario, and Safety Kleen in Highland (DTSC, 2003).

#### **8.14.2.4 Waste Disposal Summary**

The SVEP facility will generate nonhazardous solid waste that will add to the total waste generated in Riverside County and in California. However, there is adequate recycling and landfill capacity in California to recycle and dispose of the waste generated by SVEP. It is estimated that SVEP will generate approximately 850 tons of solid waste during construction and about 14,000 tons a year from operations (including approximately 3 tons of hazardous waste). Compared to the total amount of 3,387,658 tons of solid waste landfilled in Riverside County in the year 2003, SVEP's contribution will represent approximately 2 percent of total county waste generation (CIWMB, 2003). Therefore, the impact of the project on solid waste recycling and disposal capacity is not significant.

Hazardous waste generated will consist of waste oil, filters, SCR and oxidation catalysts, and fluids used to clean piping. The waste oil and catalysts will be recycled. Cleaning and flushing fluids will be removed and disposed of offsite. Cleaning and flushing will occur only periodically. Hazardous waste treatment and disposal capacity in California is more than adequate. Therefore, the effect of SVEP on hazardous waste recycling, treatment, and disposal capability is not significant.

#### **8.14.3 Cumulative Impacts**

The project is not located on a Cortese-listed site and the project wastes generated would be small, relative to the capacities of the available landfills. Cumulative impacts of the SVEP in combination with other projects are not expected to be significant because of the quantities of waste the project would generate and landfill availability.

### 8.14.4 Mitigation and Waste Management Methods

The handling and management of waste generated by SVEP will follow the hierarchical approach of source reduction, recycling, treatment, and disposal. The first priority will be to reduce the quantity of waste generated through pollution prevention methods (e.g., high-efficiency cleaning methods). The next level of waste management will involve reusing or recycling wastes (e.g., used oil recycling). For wastes that cannot be recycled, treatment will be used, if possible, to make the waste nonhazardous (e.g., neutralization). Finally, offsite disposal will be used to dispose of residual wastes that cannot be reused, recycled, or treated.

The following sections present methods for managing both nonhazardous and hazardous waste generated by SVEP.

#### 8.14.4.1 Construction Phase

Nonhazardous solid waste generated during construction will be collected in onsite dumpsters and picked up periodically by Waste Management Corporation. The waste will then be taken to the El Sobrante Landfill or another local landfill. Recyclable materials can be segregated and transported by construction contractors or other private haulers to an area recycling facility. Waste Management Corporation provides drop boxes or debris boxes for large quantities of recyclables.

Wastewater generated during construction will include sanitary waste and could include excavation dewatering water, equipment washwater and stormwater runoff. Sanitary waste will be collected in portable, self-contained toilets. Excavation dewatering water will be contained in portable tanks and sampled prior to disposal offsite. Equipment washwater will be contained at designated wash areas and will be disposed of offsite. Stormwater runoff will be managed in accordance with a stormwater management permit, which will be obtained prior to the start of construction. The generation of nonhazardous wastewater will be minimized through water conservation and reuse measures.

Most of the hazardous waste generated during construction will consist of liquid waste, such as excavation dewatering water, flushing-and-cleaning fluids, passivating fluids, and solvents. Some solid waste in the form of welding materials and dried paint may also be generated. Nonhazardous materials will be used whenever possible to minimize the quantity of hazardous waste generated. The construction contractor will be the generator of hazardous construction waste and will be responsible for proper handling in compliance with all applicable LORS, including proper licensing, training of personnel, accumulation limits and times, and reporting and recordkeeping. The hazardous waste will be collected in satellite accumulation containers near the points of generation. This waste will be moved daily to the contractor's 90-day hazardous waste storage area, located at the plant construction laydown area. The waste will be delivered to an authorized hazardous waste management facility, before expiration of the 90-day storage limit.

#### 8.14.4.2 Operation Phase

Handling requirements and mitigation measures for the handling of wastes during operation are described in the following sections.



#### 8.14.4.2.1 Nonhazardous Wastes

Wastewater from facility sinks, toilets, and showers will be disposed of using to the sanitary sewer.

Nonhazardous solid waste or refuse will be collected and deposited in a local landfill. Whenever commercially practicable, recycling will be implemented throughout the facility to minimize the quantity of nonhazardous waste that must be disposed of in a landfill.

#### 8.14.4.2.2 Hazardous Wastes

To avoid the potential effects on human health and the environment from handling and disposing of hazardous wastes, procedures will be developed to ensure proper labeling, storage, packaging, recordkeeping, and disposal of all hazardous wastes. The following general procedures will be employed:

- The SVEP will be classified as a hazardous waste generator and will obtain a site specific EPA ID number that will be used to manifest hazardous waste from the SVEP facility. Hazardous waste from the SVEP facility will be stored onsite for less than 90 days before offsite disposal, treatment, or recycling.
- Hazardous wastes will be accumulated at the generating facility according to CCR Title 22 requirements for satellite accumulation.
- Hazardous wastes will be stored in appropriately segregated storage areas surrounded by berms to contain leaks and spills. The bermed areas will be sized to hold the full contents of the largest single container and, if not roofed, sized for an additional 20 percent to allow for rainfall. These areas will be inspected daily.
- Hazardous wastes will be collected by a licensed hazardous waste hauler, using a hazardous waste manifest. Wastes will only be shipped to authorized hazardous waste management facilities. Biannual hazardous waste generator reports will be prepared and submitted to the DTSC. Copies of manifests, reports, waste analyses, and other documents will be kept onsite and will remain accessible for inspection for at least 3 years.
- Employees will be trained in hazardous waste procedures, spill contingencies, and waste minimization.
- Procedures will be developed to reduce the quantity of hazardous waste generated. Nonhazardous materials will be used instead of hazardous materials whenever practical, and wastes will be recycled whenever practical.

Specifically, hazardous waste handling will include the following practices. Handling of hazardous wastes in this way will minimize the quantity of waste deposited to landfills:

- Waste lubricating oil will be recovered and recycled by a waste oil recycling contractor, such as Evergreen Oil, Inc.
- Spent oil filters and oily rags will be recycled.
- Spent SCR and oxidation catalysts will be recycled by the supplier, if possible, or disposed of in a Class I landfill.
- Laboratory analysis wastes will be recycled if possible, or disposed of in a Class I landfill.

### 8.14.4.3 Facility Closure

When SVEP is closed, both nonhazardous and hazardous wastes must be handled properly. Closure can be temporary or permanent. Temporary closure would be for a period of time greater than the time required for normal maintenance, including overhaul or replacement of the combustion turbines. Causes for temporary closure could be a disruption in the supply of natural gas, flooding of the site, or damage to the plant from earthquake, fire, storm, or other natural causes. Permanent closure would consist of a cessation in operations with no intent to restart operations and could result from the age of the plant, damage to the plant beyond repair, economic conditions, or other unforeseen reasons. Handling of wastes for these two types of closure are discussed below.

#### 8.14.4.3.1 Temporary Closure

For a temporary closure, where there is no release of hazardous materials, facility security will be deployed on a 24-hour basis, and the CEC will be notified. Depending on the length of shutdown necessary, a contingency plan for the temporary cessation of operations will be implemented. This plan will be prepared as described in the plant closure section. The plan will be developed to ensure conformance with all applicable LORS and the protection of public health and safety and the environment. The plan, depending on the expected duration of the shutdown, could include draining all chemicals from storage tanks and other equipment and the safe shutdown of all equipment. All wastes will be disposed of according to applicable LORS, as discussed in Section 8.14.7.

Where the temporary closure is in response to facility damage, or where there is a release or threatened release of hazardous waste or materials into the environment, procedures will be followed as set forth in a Risk Management Plan (RMP). The RMP is described in Section 8.5.6.2.2. Procedures include methods to control releases, notification of applicable authorities and the public, emergency response, and training for generating facility personnel in responding to and controlling releases of hazardous materials and hazardous waste. Once the immediate problem of hazardous waste and materials release is contained and cleaned up, temporary closure will proceed as described for a closure where there is no release of hazardous materials or waste.

#### 8.14.4.3.2 Permanent Closure

The planned life of the generation facility is 30 years, although operation could be longer. When the facility is permanently closed, the handling of nonhazardous and hazardous waste and hazardous materials will be part of a general closure plan that will attempt to maximize the recycling of facility components (see Section 4.0). Unused chemicals will be sold back to the suppliers or other purchasers or users. All equipment containing chemicals will be drained and shut down. All nonhazardous wastes will be collected and disposed of in appropriate landfills or waste-collection facilities. All hazardous wastes will be disposed of according to applicable LORS. The site will be secured 24 hours per day during the SVEP decommissioning activities.

#### 8.14.4.3.3 Monitoring

Because the environmental impacts caused by construction and operation of the facility are expected to be minimal, extensive monitoring programs will not be required. Generated waste, both nonhazardous and hazardous, will be monitored during project construction and operation in accordance with the monitoring and reporting requirements mandated by the regulatory permits to be obtained for construction and operation.

### 8.14.5 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards

Nonhazardous and hazardous waste handling at SVEP will be governed by federal, state, and local laws. Applicable laws and regulations address proper waste handling, storage, and disposal practices to protect the environment from contamination and to protect facility workers and the surrounding community from exposure to nonhazardous and hazardous waste. Table 8.14-3 presents a summary of the LORS applicable to waste handling at the SVEP facility.

TABLE 8.14-3  
Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards Applicable to SVEP Waste Management

LORS	Purpose	Applicability (AFC Section Explaining Conformance)
<b>Federal</b>		
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle D	Regulates design and operation of solid waste landfills	SVEP solid waste will be collected and disposed of by a collection company in conformance with Subtitle D (Sections 8.14.2.1.1, 8.14.2.2.1, 8.14.2.1, 8.14.4.1, 8.14.4.2.1, and 8.14.7).
RCRA Subtitle C	Controls storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous waste	Hazardous waste will be handled by contractors in conformance with Subtitle C (Sections 8.14.2.1.3, 8.14.2.2.3, 8.14.3.2, 8.14.4.1, 8.14.4.2.2, and 8.14.7).
Clean Water Act (CWA)	Controls discharge of wastewater to the surface waters of the U.S.	Industrial and sanitary wastewater will be discharged to the Eastern Municipal Water District sewer system (Sections 8.13.6.1.3 and 8.13.6.2.1). (Sections 8.14.2.2.2, 8.14.4.2.1, and 8.14).
<b>State</b>		
California Integrated Waste Management Act (CIWMA)	Controls solid waste collectors, recyclers, and depositors	SVEP solid waste will be collected and disposed of by a collection company in conformance with the CIWMA (Sections 8.14.3.1, 8.14.4.1, 8.14.4.2.1, and 8.14.7).
Hazardous Waste Control Law (HWCL)	Controls storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous waste	Hazardous waste will be handled by contractors in conformance with the HWCL (Sections 8.14.2.2.3, 8.14.3.2, 8.14.4.2.2, and 8.14.7).
Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act	Controls discharge of wastewater to surface waters and groundwaters of California	Industrial and sanitary wastewater will be discharged to the Eastern Municipal Water District sewer system (Sections 8.14.2.2.2, 8.14.4.2.1, and 8.14).
California Fire Code	Controls storage of hazardous materials and wastes and the use and storage of flammable/combustible liquids	Wastes will be accumulated and stored in accordance with Fire Code requirements. Permits for storage containers will be obtained, as needed, from the Riverside County Department of Environmental Health (Section 8.14.10).

TABLE 8.14-3

Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards Applicable to SVEP Waste Management

LORS	Purpose	Applicability (AFC Section Explaining Conformance)
<b>Local</b>		
County of Riverside General Plan, Safety Element, Policy S6.1	Provides guidance for local management of hazardous waste and materials	SVEP will comply with the County's General Plan (Sections 8.14.2.1.3, 8.14.2.2.3, and 8.14.4.2.2).
County of Riverside County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CHWMP)	Provides guidance for local management of hazardous wastes and materials; encourages and promotes the programs, practices, and recommendations contained in the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan and gives the highest waste management priority to the reduction of hazardous waste at its source.	SVEP will comply with the County's Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CHWMP) by reducing as much hazardous waste as possible at its source (Sections 8.14.2.1.3, 8.14.2.2.3, and 8.14.4.2.2).
County of Riverside General Plan, Safety Element, SCHWMA	Through membership in the Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Authority (SCHWMA), the County has agreed to work on a regional level to solve problems involving hazardous waste, which are met by siting hazardous waste management facilities (transfer, treatment and/or repository) capable of processing an amount of waste equal to or larger than the amount generated within the county.	SVEP will comply with the County's General Plan (Sections 8.14.2.1.3, 8.14.2.2.3, and 8.14.4.2.2).
County of Riverside Ordinance No. 615.3 (Riverside County Code No. 8.60.010)	Designates Riverside County Department of Environmental Health as the enforcing agency and requires that hazardous waste generators obtain a permit	SVEP will obtain a permit (Section 8.14.9).

### 8.14.5.1 Federal

The EPA regulates wastewater under the Clean Water Act (CWA). The federal statute that controls both nonhazardous and hazardous waste is RCRA 42 USC 6901, et seq. RCRA's implementing regulations are found at 40 CFR 260, et seq. Subtitle D assigns responsibility for the regulation of nonhazardous waste to the states; federal involvement is limited to establishing minimum criteria that prescribe the best practicable controls and monitoring requirements for solid waste disposal facilities. Subtitle C controls the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste through a comprehensive "cradle-to-grave" system of hazardous waste management techniques and requirements. It applies to all states and to all hazardous waste generators (above certain levels of waste produced). SVEP will conform to this law in its generation, storage, transport, and disposal of any hazardous waste generated at the facility. The EPA has delegated its authority for implementing the law to the State of California.

#### 8.14.5.2 State

Wastewater is regulated by the State and Regional Water Quality Control Boards under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Nonhazardous solid waste is regulated by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, found in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 40000, et seq. This law provides an integrated statewide system of solid waste management by coordinating state and local efforts in source reduction, recycling, and land disposal safety. Counties are required to submit Integrated Waste Management Plans to the state. This law directly affects Riverside County and the solid waste hauler and disposer that will collect SVEP solid waste. It also affects SVEP to the extent that hazardous wastes are not to be disposed of along with solid waste.

RCRA allows states to develop their own programs to regulate hazardous waste. The programs must be at least as stringent as RCRA. California has developed its own program in the California Hazardous Waste Control Law (HWCL) (Health and Safety Code Section 25100, et seq.). Because California has elected to develop its own program, the HWCL performs essentially the same regulatory functions as RCRA and is the law that will regulate hazardous waste at SVEP. However, the HWCL includes hazardous wastes that are not classified as hazardous waste under RCRA. Because hazardous wastes will be generated at the SVEP facility during construction and operation, the HWCL will require the Applicant to adhere to storage, recordkeeping, reporting, and training requirements for these wastes.

In addition to applicable LORS, the SVEP is also consistent with the 2003 Integrated Energy Policy Report as described in Section 8.15 Water Resources.

#### 8.14.5.3 Local

Pursuant to 1993 legislation, a major transfer of environmental program administration and enforcement from the state agency to local governments has been implemented. The Riverside County Department of Environmental Health is the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). This affects the SVEP to the extent that the HWCL will be administered by the CUPA at the site.

#### 8.14.5.4 Codes

The design, engineering, and construction of hazardous waste storage and handling systems will be in accordance with all applicable codes and standards, including:

- The Uniform Fire Code
- The Uniform Building Code
- The Uniform Plumbing Code
- California Building Code
- California Fire Code
- Riverside County Code

### 8.14.6 Involved Agencies and Agency Contacts

Several agencies, including the EPA at the federal level and the DTSC at the state level, regulate nonhazardous and hazardous waste and will be involved in the regulation of the waste generated by the SVEP. The waste laws, however, are administered and enforced primarily through the Riverside County Department of Environmental Health (Hazardous

Materials Management Division), which is the designated CUPA (Lehmann, 2005). Recycling of non-hazardous waste is managed by the Riverside County Waste Management Department. The persons to contact for nonhazardous and hazardous waste management are listed in Table 8.14-4.

TABLE 8.14-4  
Agency Contacts for the SVEP Waste Management

Topic	Agency	Address	Contact	Title	Telephone
<b>Nonhazardous Waste</b>					
Solid Waste	Riverside County Department of Environmental Health <sup>a</sup>	4080 Lemon Street, 9th Floor Riverside, CA 92501	Parvaneh Byrth	Environmental Health Specialist	(951) 955-8982
Recycling	Riverside County Waste Management Department	14310 Fredrick Street Moreno Valley, CA 92553	Diane Christianson	Recycling Specialist	(951) 486-3200
<b>Hazardous Waste</b>					
Hazardous Waste Compliance and Inspections	Riverside County Department of Environmental Health <sup>b</sup>	800 S. Sanderson, Suite 102 Hemet, CA 92545	Robert Lehmann/ Paul Mitchell	Supervisor/ Hazardous Material Specialist	(951) 766-6524

<sup>a</sup> Environmental Resource Management Division

<sup>b</sup> Hazardous Materials Management Division

### 8.14.7 Permits Required and Permit Schedule

The storage of hazardous wastes at the SVEP would be included in the HMBP submitted to Riverside County Department of Environmental Health as described in Section 8.12, Hazardous Materials. In addition, Riverside County could require the permits listed in Table 8.14-5 (Lehmann, 2005).

TABLE 8.14-5  
Permits Required and Permit Schedule for SVEP Waste Management

Permit	Applicability	Schedule for Permit
Hazardous Waste Generator Permit	Riverside County requires all facilities that generate, store, accumulate, consolidate, treat or dispose of hazardous waste to obtain a generator permit.	30 days prior to start of operations.

### 8.14.8 References

Buoni, M. 2005. Clean Harbors Buttonwillow Landfill. Personal Communication. March 8.

California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). 2003. California Commercial Offsite Hazardous Waste Management Facilities. November 14.

California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB). 2003. 2003 County Summary Tonnage Report. <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/landfills/Tonnage/2003/County.htm>.

CIWMB. 2004. Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) Database.

CIWMB. 2005. Inventory of Solid Waste Facilities Violating State Minimum Standards. January 1 and August 23.

DTSC. 2005. DTSC's Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (Cortese List), Los Angeles County, September 10, 2005. [http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/database/Calsites/Cortese\\_List.cfm](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/database/Calsites/Cortese_List.cfm)

Lehmann, R. 2005. Riverside County Department of Environmental Health. Personal Communication. August 30.

Riverside County Codes/Ordinances. <http://www.co.riverside.ca.us/rivcoords.asp>.

Waste Management of the Inland Valley. 2005. Personal Communication. August 26.

Yarbrough, T. 2005. Waste Management Kettleman Hills. Personal Communication. March 8 and August 30.